

University of California, Santa Barbara

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# INTRODUCTION

- Follow along at [ucsbhyperloop.com/dw](https://ucsbhyperloop.com/dw)
- 21 senior engineering undergraduates working to build and test a pod at Competition Weekend
- Emphasizing cost-effectiveness, scalability, and feasibility
- Estimated cost to complete design: \$40,000
  - Funding/resources already raised:
    - \$5,000 from Ingersoll Rand
    - \$5,000 from Raytheon
    - \$5,000 from private donors
    - Electronics donated by NXP Semiconductors
  - ~\$25,000 to be raised

Introduction

Frame

Shell

Propulsion

I-Beam  
Stabilization

Braking

Weight

Levitation

Electronics

Controls

Power

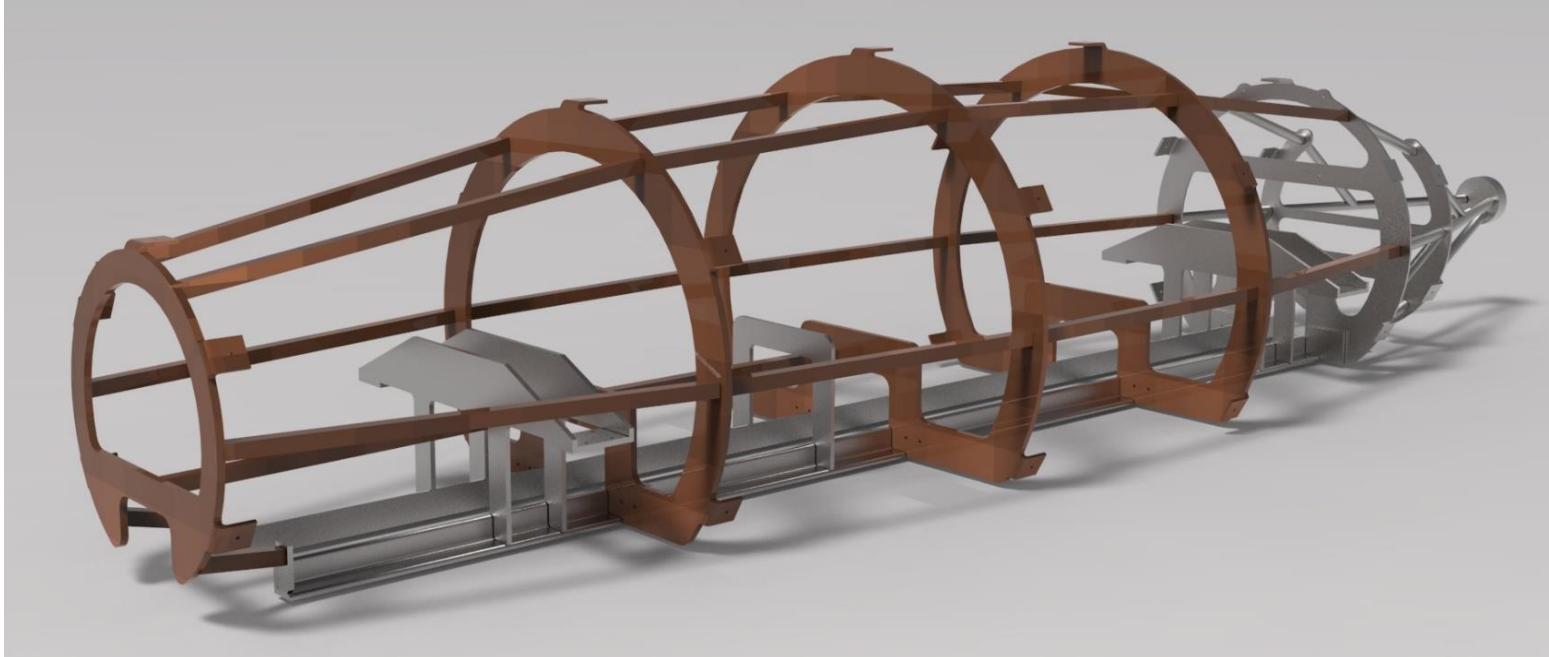
Production

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# FRAME

- 13'7" (length) x 3'4" (width) x 2'7" (height)
- Divided into front, base, and rear frame
  - Lightweight, wooden front frame reinforces shell
  - Aluminum base frame supports all major subsystems
  - Steel tube rear frame interfaces with SpaceX pusher



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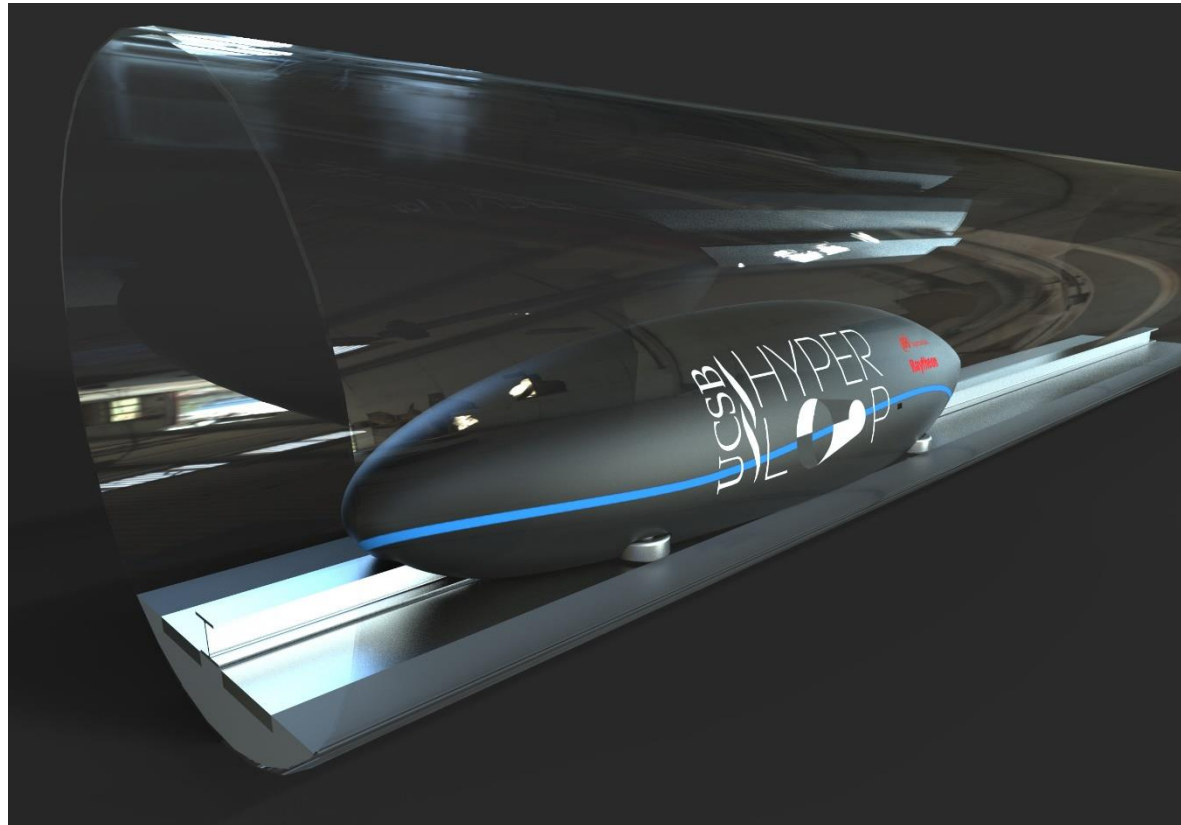
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# SHELL

- Tapered bullet shape
- E-Glass reinforced polyester
  - Uniformly strong in all directions



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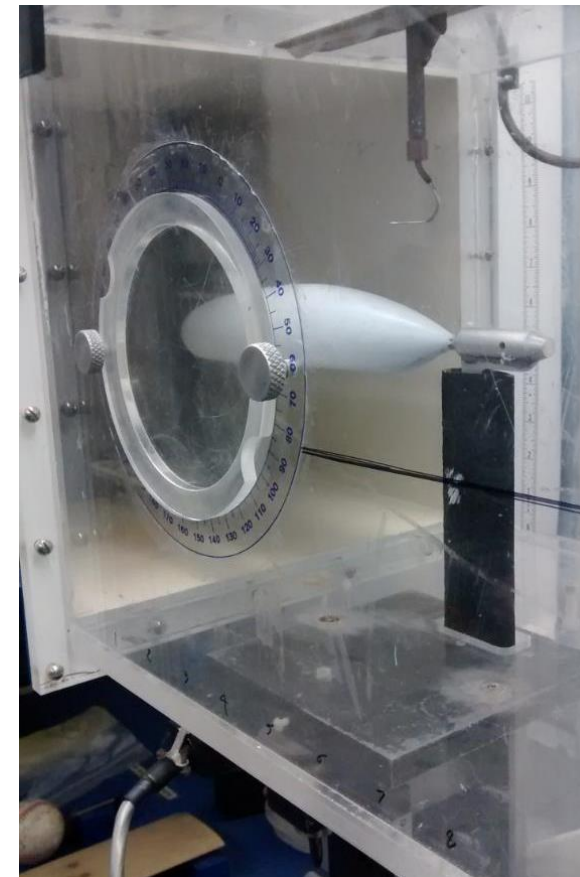
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# WIND TUNNEL TESTING

- 3-D printed ABS plastic pod model
- Reynolds number in evacuated tube is  $8.5 \times 10^3$
- Estimated drag coefficient = 1.5
  - Drag force at 0.02 psi = 1.5 lbs



Pod model mounted  
in wind tunnel

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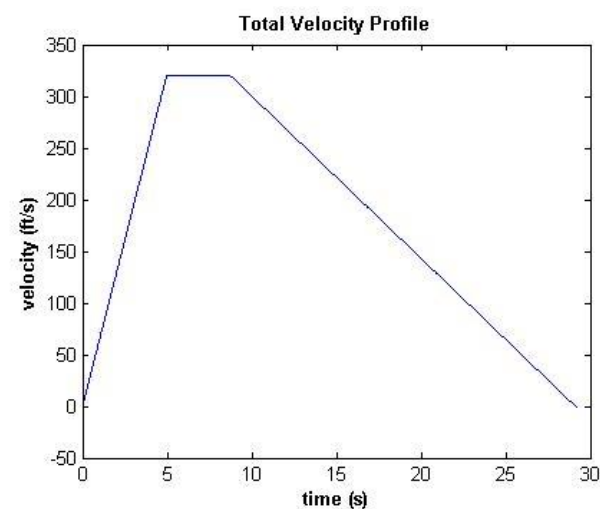
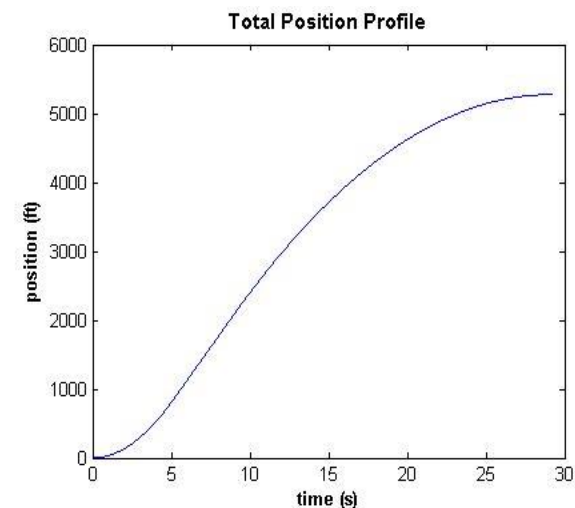
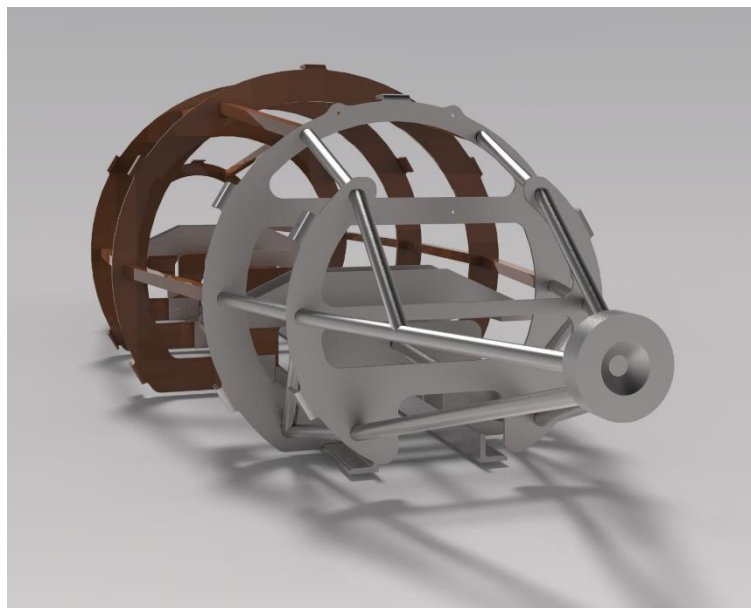
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# TRAJECTORY

- Top speed of 218 mph (320 fps)
- Total run time of 29.16 s
  - Acceleration – 4.98 s
  - Coasting – 3.75 s
  - Braking – 20.43 s



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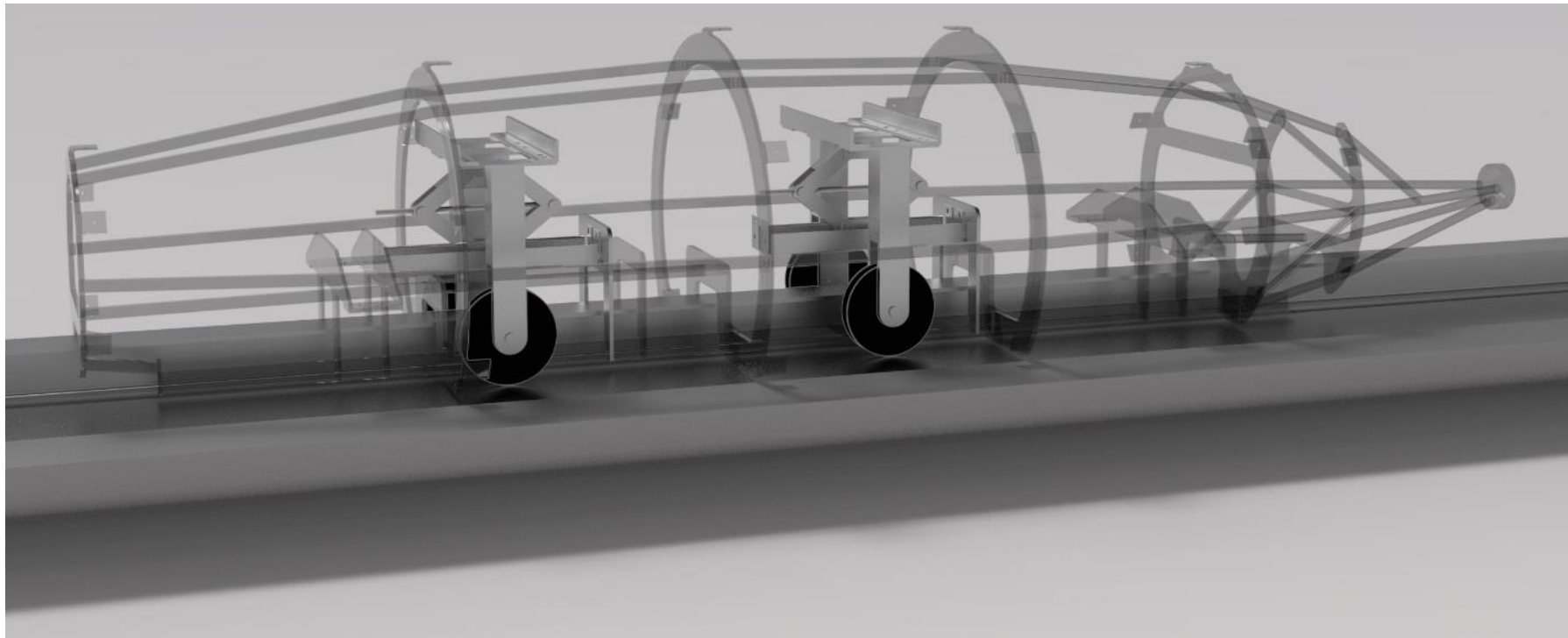
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# SERVICE WHEELS

- Powered service wheels for transport and potential pod recovery
- Wheels extend 1/8" below hover engines
- Motorized rear-left support wheel



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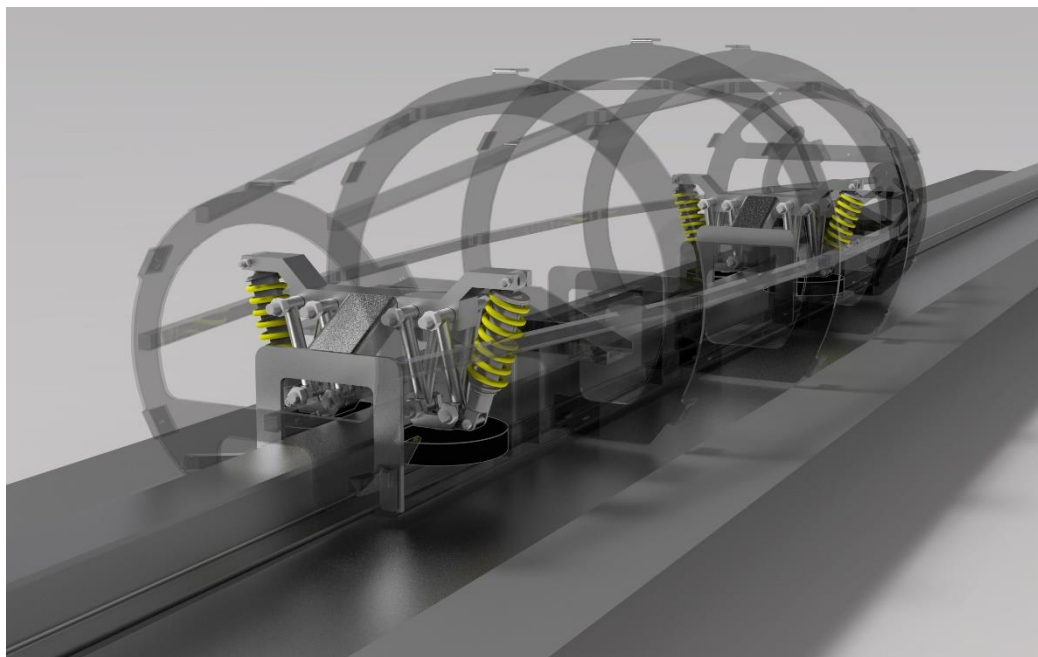
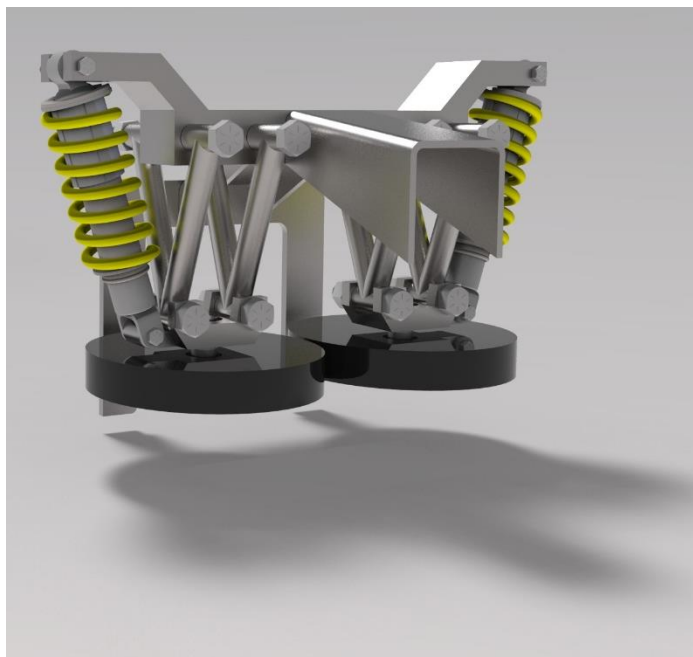
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# I-BEAM STABILIZATION

- Benchmarked from roller coaster design and car/motorcycle suspension systems
- Spring-damper resists movement from the parallel linkage
  - Handles lateral forces



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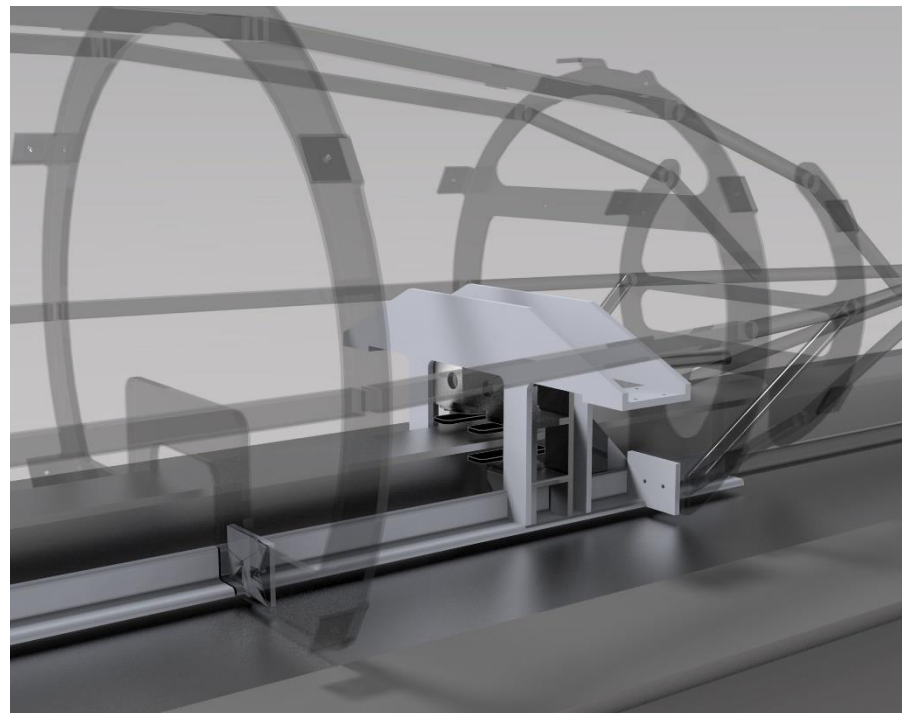
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# BRAKING

- Pneumatic braking assembly with four actuated brake pads
  - Brake pads clamp onto the I-beam
  - Located at rear of pod



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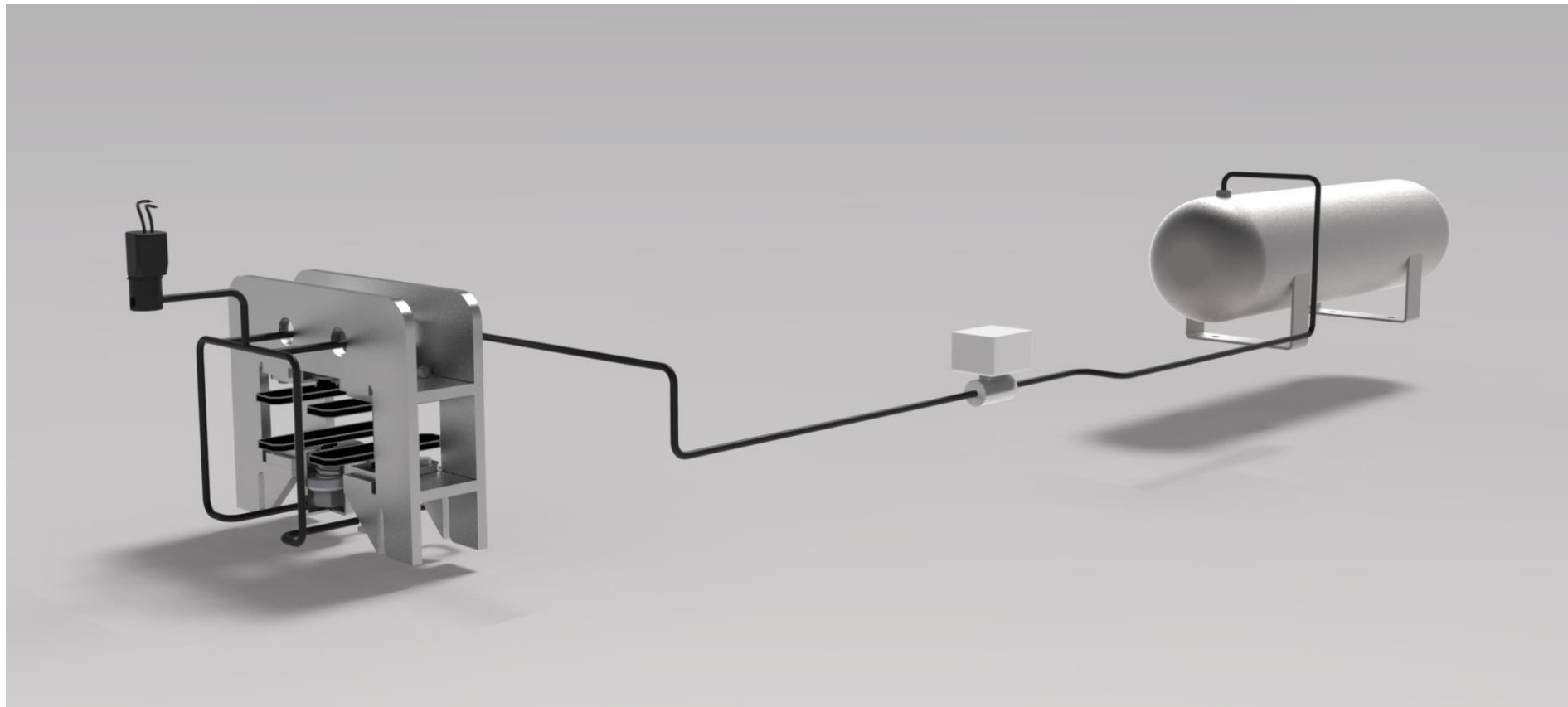
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# BRAKING

- Pressurized air tank provides pneumatic brake force



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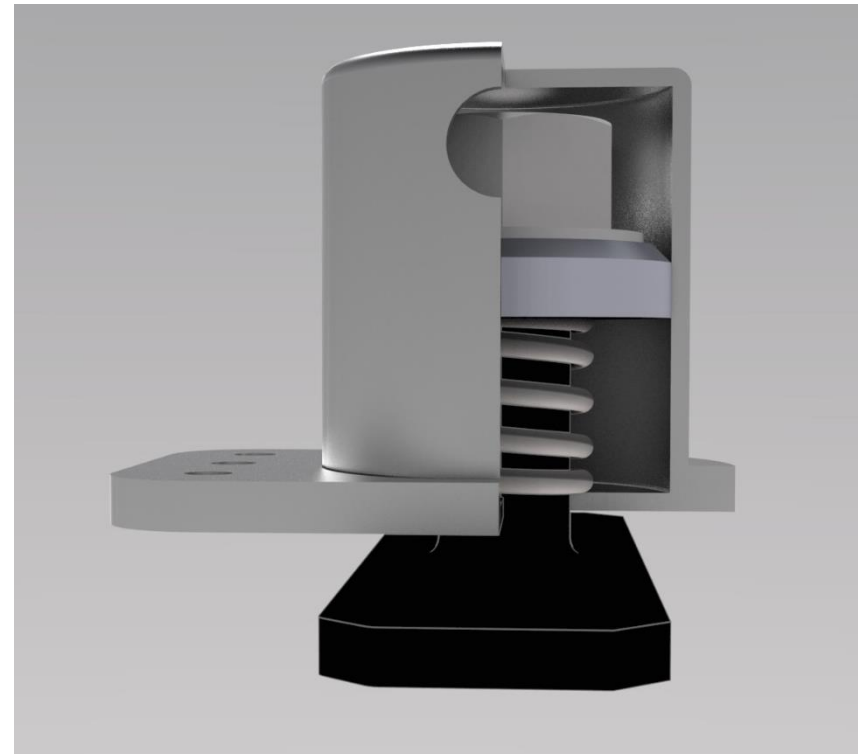
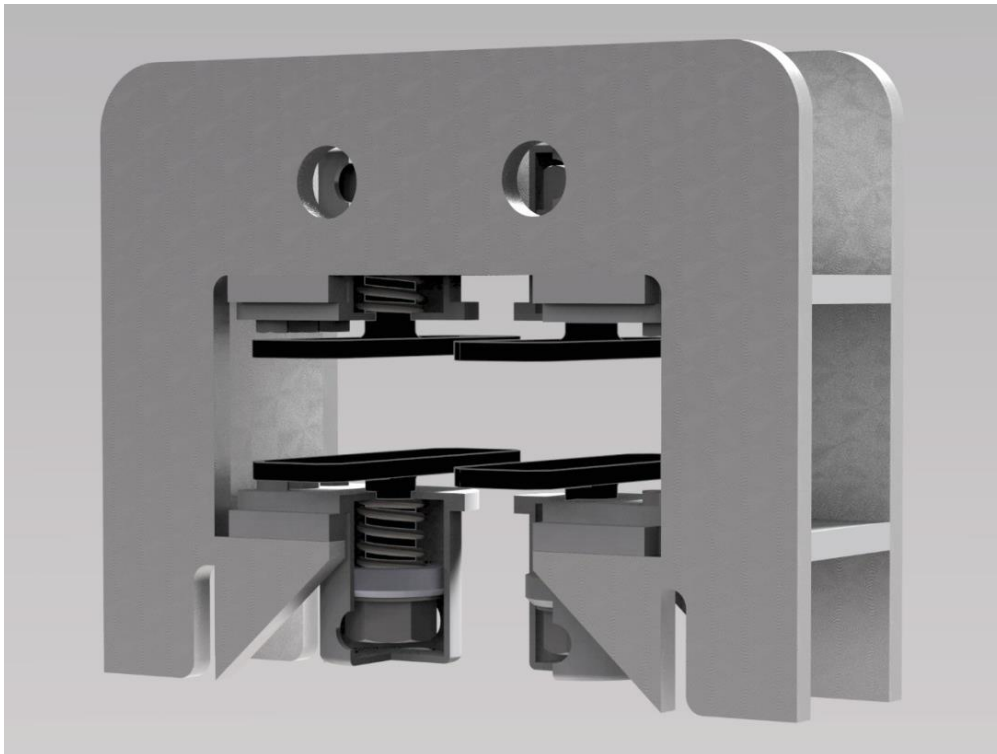
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# BRAKING

- Braking automatically activated by solenoid valves if power fails
- Ball valve manually disengages the brakes



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# POD WEIGHT

Subsystem	Weight
Frame	66 lbs
Shell	83 lbs
Service Propulsion Wheels	96 lbs
I-Beam Stabilization	60 lbs
Braking	27 lbs
Magnetic Levitation Engines	60 lbs
Battery and Electronics	63 lbs
<b>Total Weight</b>	<b>455 lbs</b>

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# MAGNETIC LEVITATION

- System utilizes four Arx Pax Magnetic Field Architecture (MFA) hover engines
- Electronically adjustable hover height
  - Aiming for 0.20" (5mm) pending further testing
- Four engine payload
  - 550 lbs



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# MAGNETIC LEVITATION

- Best chance of success for competition while still adhering to the future scalability of the Hyperloop
  - Operate at high speeds and in low-pressure environments
  - Levitation + Propulsion + Braking + Control



Arx Pax HE3.0 Hover Engine

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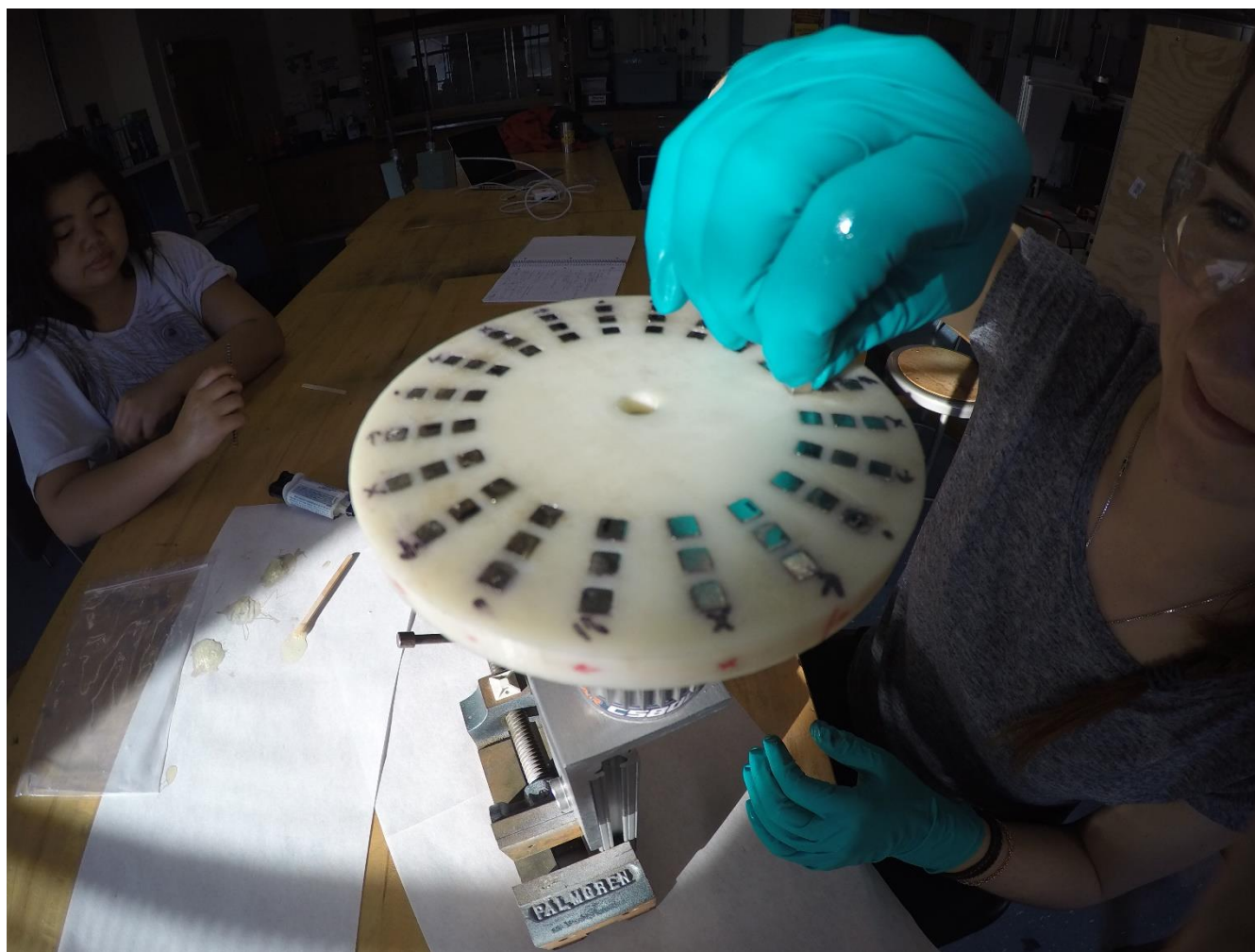
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# MAGLEV PROTOTYPING



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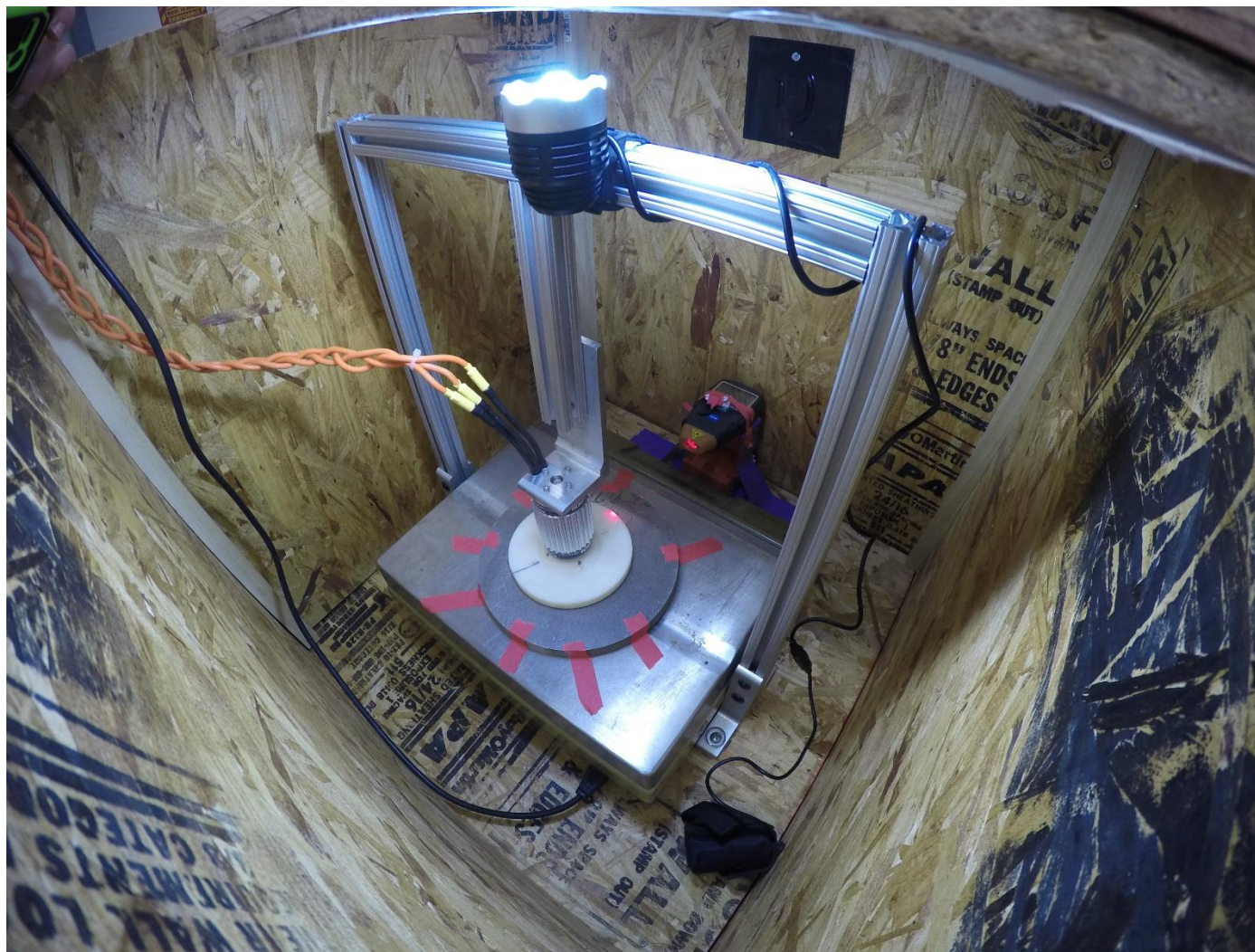
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# MAGLEV PROTOTYPING



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# MAGLEV PROTOTYPING



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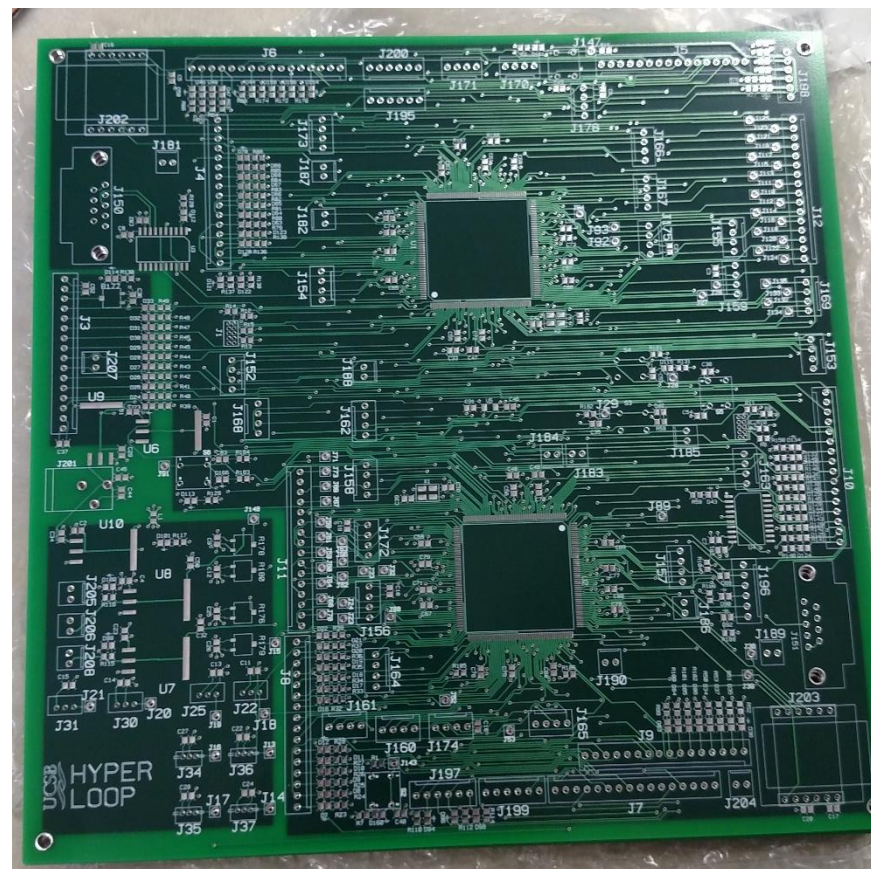
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# SYSTEM CIRCUIT BOARD

- 8.1" x 8.1" printed circuit board
  - (2) LPC NXP4088 microcontrollers
  - Actuation
  - Sensor interface
  - Communication
  - Pod-stop command
  - Control systems
- Already fabricated and awaiting assembly



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# SENSORS

- **Photoelectric sensor:**
  - Detects reflective strips on top half of tube
- **Short-range ranging sensor:**
  - Determines height relative to bottom of tube
- **Long-range ranging sensor:**
  - Gives position relative to sides of the tube
- **Consolidated Board:**
  - Accelerometer
  - Gyroscope
  - Barometer
  - Thermometer



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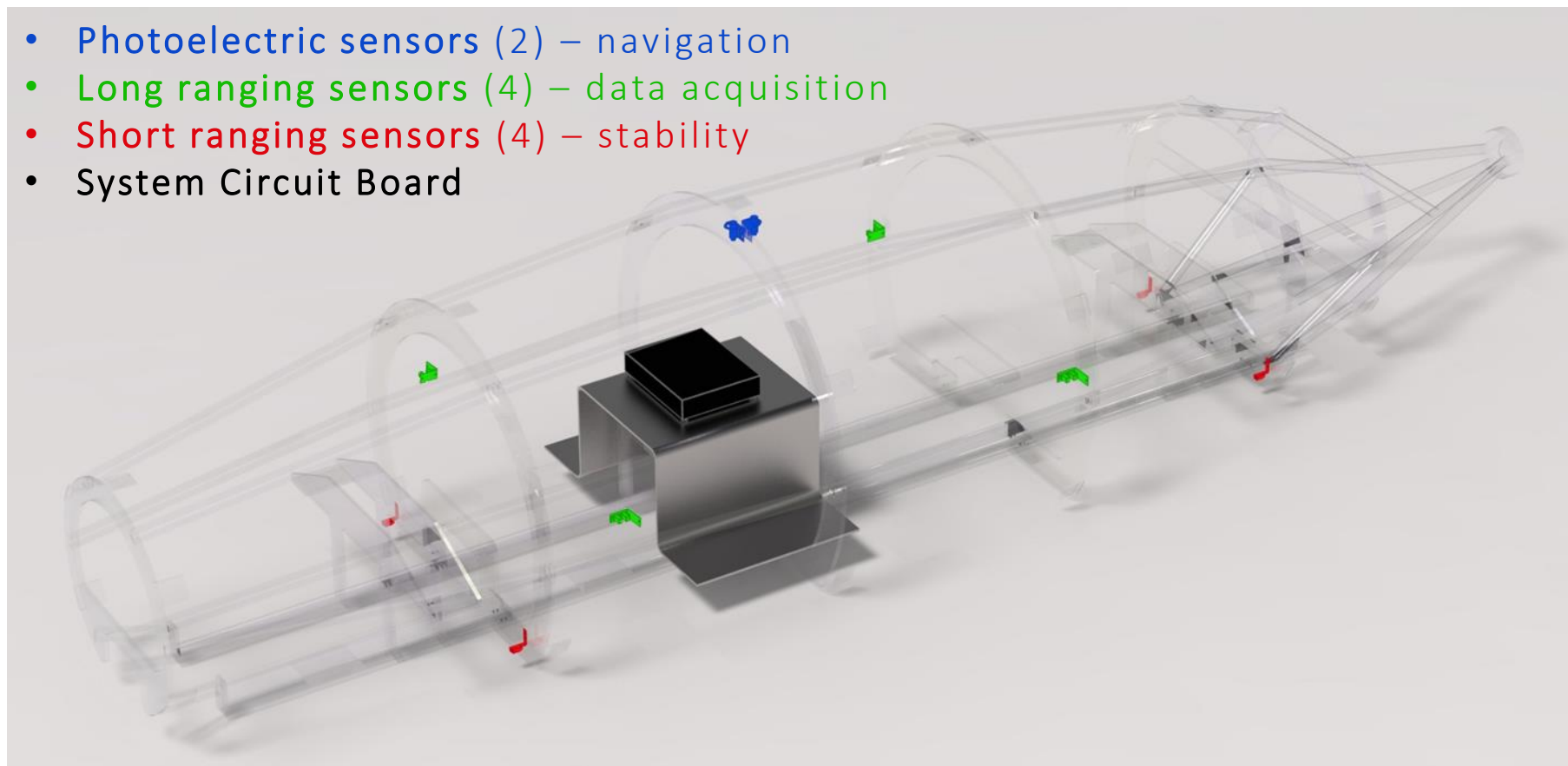
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# SENSOR LOCATIONS

- Photoelectric sensors (2) – navigation
- Long ranging sensors (4) – data acquisition
- Short ranging sensors (4) – stability
- System Circuit Board



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# PROTOTYPING

- Currently prototyping sensors on LPC NXP4088 Developer's Kit
- Testing cabling constraints on a full-sized model



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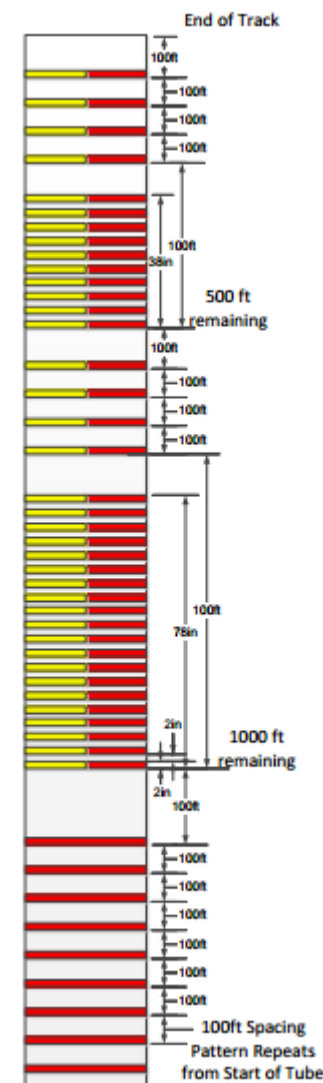
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# CONTROL SYSTEMS

- **Navigation**
  - Absolute position with photoelectric sensor
  - Double integrate accelerometer between strips
- **Stability**
  - Absolute position with short range ranging sensors
  - Relative position with gyroscopes
  - Adjust each engine's levitation to maintain stability and correct disturbances
- **Braking**
  - Microcontroller activates/disengages brake system solenoid
  - Automatically applied if connection lost for >5 secs



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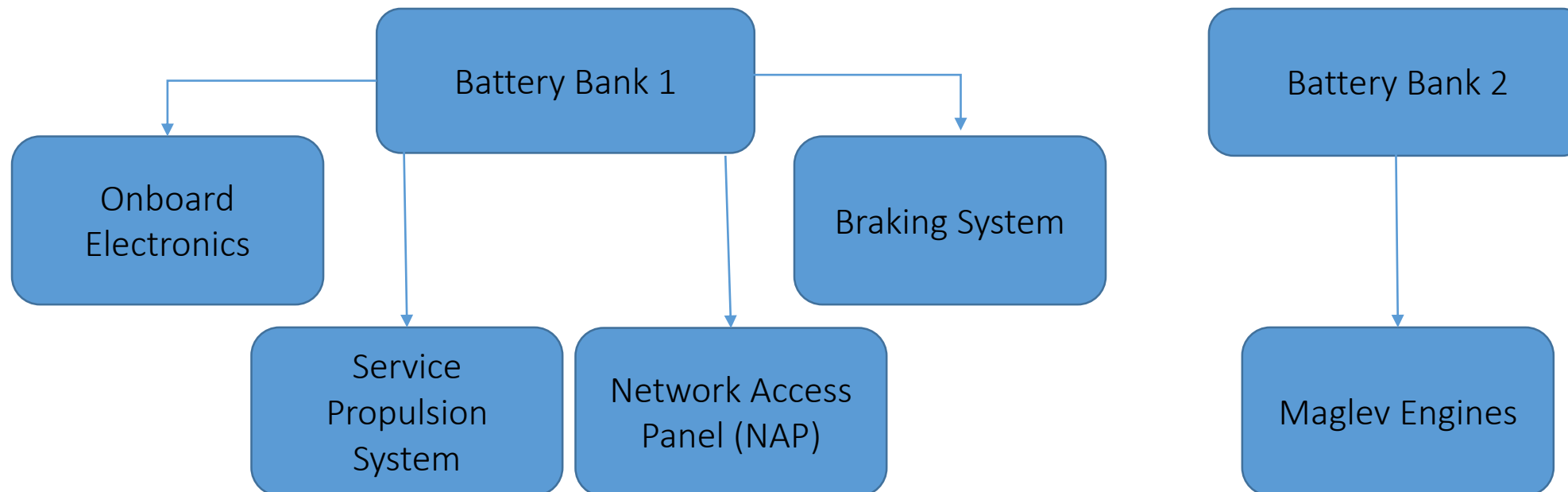
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# POWER SYSTEM

- **Battery Bank 1**
  - Onboard electronics, NAP, braking, service propulsion
- **Battery Bank 2**
  - Magnetic levitation system



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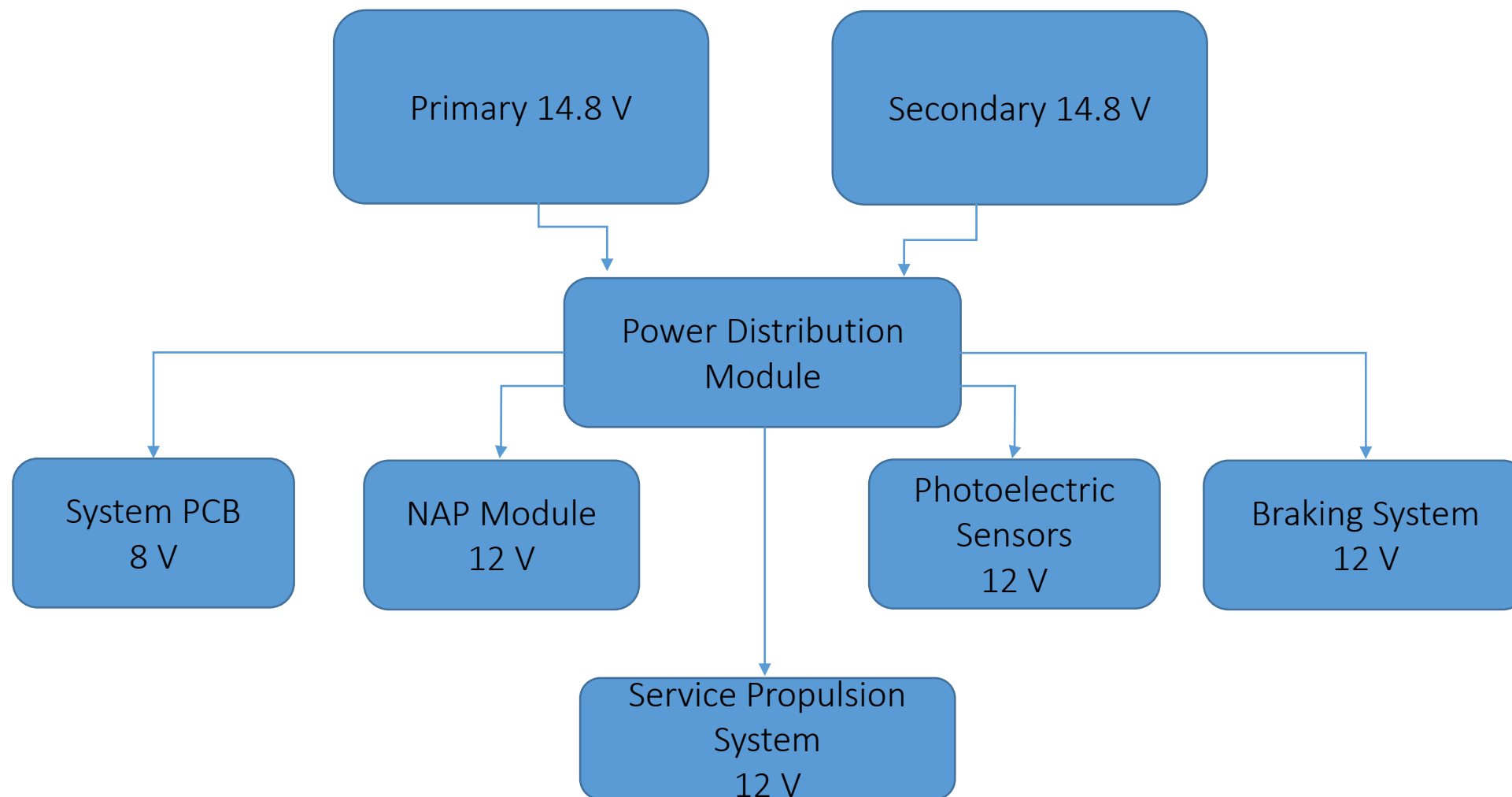
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# BATTERY BANK 1



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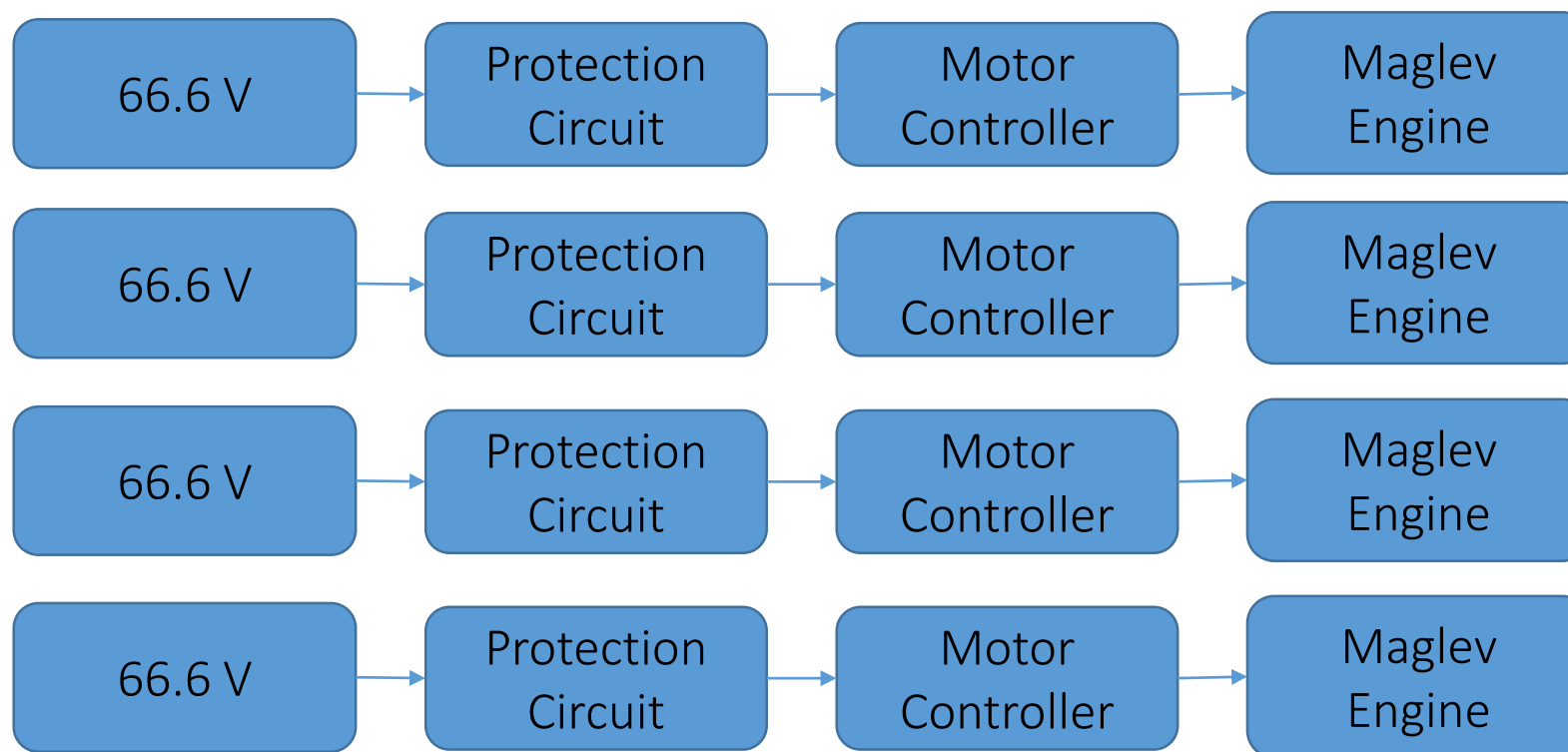
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# BATTERY BANK 2

- Independent power supply for each engine
  - 20Ahr capacity (per engine) for 26.2 min of levitation
- Protection circuit to prevent battery over-discharge
- Motor controller communicates with System PCB



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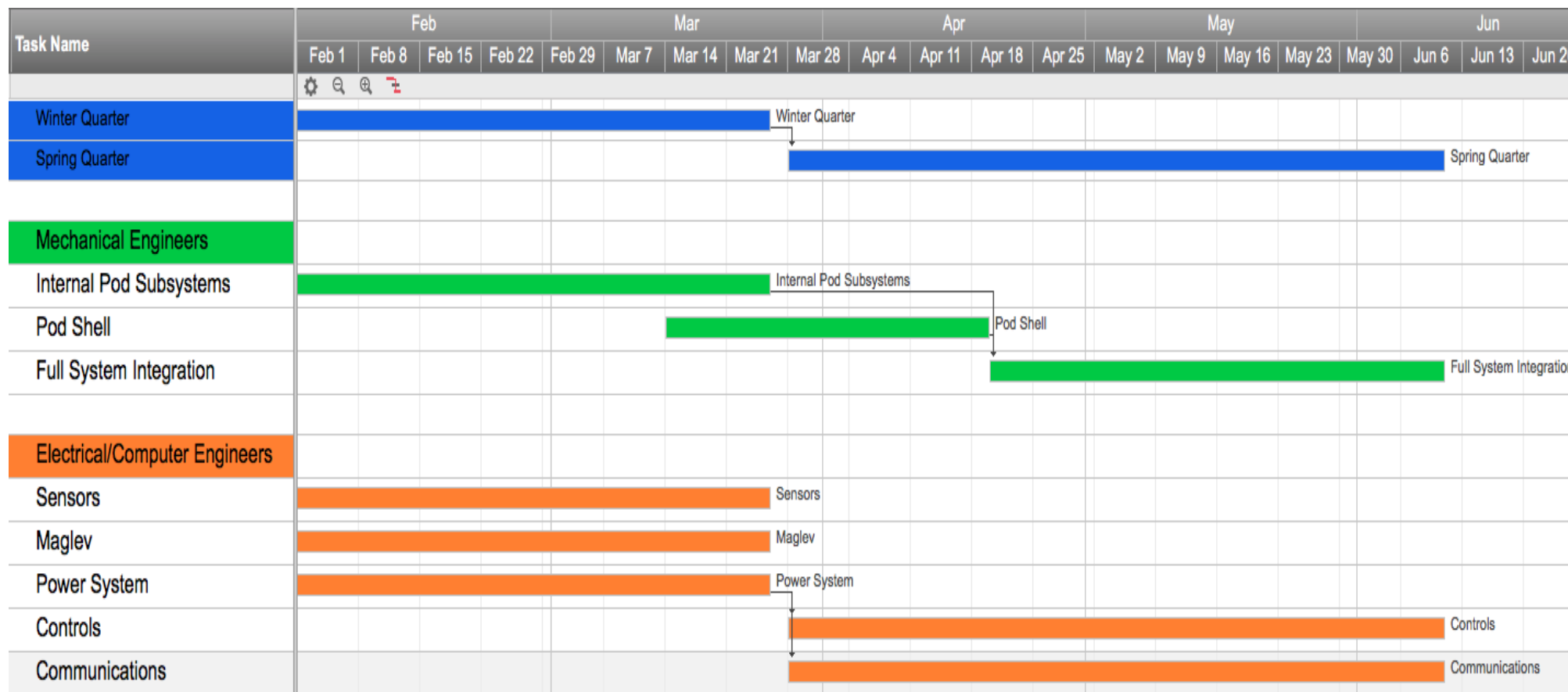
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# BATTERY SELECTION

- Lithium polymer (LiPo)
  - Battery of choice for quadcopter/drone applications
    - Optimal capacity/weight ratio
    - High discharge rating
    - Easily obtainable off-shelf packs
  - Fire safety
    - Fire resistance bags encase each battery bank
    - Stainless steel LiPo charge box to prevent battery puncture in the event of a crash



# PRODUCTION SCHEDULE



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# CONCLUSION

- Work began in October 2015
  - With school schedules—effectively 12 weeks of work
- Accomplishments
  - **Raised \$15,000—need \$25,000 to reach goal of \$40,000**
  - Printed Circuit Board is in assembly
    - Prototyping sensors with NXP Developer's Kit
  - 3D printed model
    - Used for extensive wind tunnel testing
  - Magnetic levitation testing & prototyping
  - Styrofoam and PVC pipe model of frame completed
    - Beginning to work with cabling
  - Established a finance/marketing team

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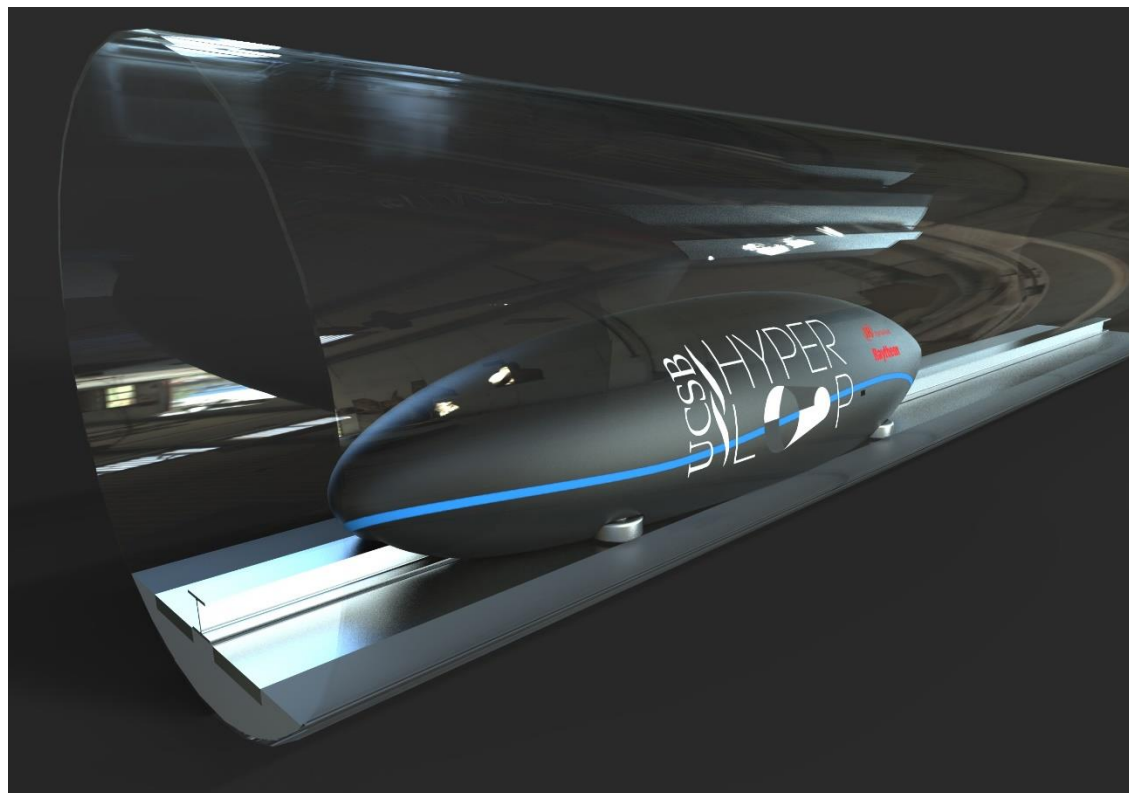


# CONCLUSION

- Thank you to our mentors and our sponsors.
- Please find us at Booth 64 or contact us:
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**Raytheon**

**IR** Ingersoll Rand



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